Daily Amion.

VOLUME I

CITY OF WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1851.

copies of the WEEKLY,

cum scap, blue laid, hand made, faint lined, garden

ream uarto poet, hand made, plain, faint lined three sides, per ream uarto poet, machine made, plain, faint lined three sades, per ream matto post, hand made, plain, faint lined three matto post, hand made, plain, faint lined four sides, per ream

10 do bioting paper, royal, per ream
60,000 pocket envelopes, of white or yellow paper, of the following
60,000 pocket envelopes, of white or yellow paper, of the following
60,000 pocket envelopes, letter size, per thousand
2 bushels black and
600 cards steel means

in essie, in the ma ket, per card
for so Damacus pens, in boxes, with one dozen holders to
each gross, per gross
gross other steel pens, in boxes, with one dozen holders to
each gross-department to have the liberty of selecting
from all the different kinds manufactured, foreign or do
mestic, in the market, per gross
12 dozen gold pens, Brown's or equal, with silver cases, per
dozen

150 dozen Monroe's, or other manufacture, black-lend pencils,

94 do Cotten's red-lead pencils, per doxen
95 do 9-inch ivery foiders, do
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9-inch ivery foiders, do
9-inch ivery foiders, do
9-inch ivery foiders, do
15 do sik taste, assorted colors and widths, in hanks, per

coca sand-boges, per dozen
do wafer stands or bottes do
buttes Maynard & Noyes's, or equal, black ink, per
quart bottle
do buttles Arnold's, or equal, red ink, per half-pint
buttle
for pounds red wafers, best, per pound
do
est scariet sealing waz, do
do
do
do
do
do
est farcy
noye handles, per dozen
de
do
dozen
punp China inksinade, per dozen
ester samp; viory handles, per dozen
enkeityes, Rodgers & Son's, 4 blades, buck-handles,
genuine, per dozen
diag.

uine pares shears, 6 inch biades, per dozen best paper shears, 6 inch biades, per dozen do do best scissors 4 do do best scissors 4 do do do do inch tune, assorted sizes, per pound cotton do do

MAGNIFICENT SCHEMES FOR APRIL, 1851. J. W. MAURY & Co., MANAGERS. \$45,000 !- \$20,000 !- \$10,000 . 10 prizes of \$1,250 ! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

SPLENDID SCHEME ! \$75,000 1-\$30,000 1-\$30,000 :

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

official account of each drawing sens in the control of each drawi

conseap, hand made, faint lined, and trimmed, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per ream bolecap, machine made, faint lined and trimmed, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per ream bolecap, plain, machine made, faint lined, and trimmed, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per ream bolecap, plain, machine made, faint lined, and trimmed, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per ream bolecap, plain, machine made, faint lined, and rimmed, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per ream.

The proposals should be sent to the department scaled, endorsed ream bolecap, blue laid, hand made, faint lined, garden.

"Proposals for route Acc.

Postmaster General.

For the prohibition of bids resulting from combinations, and the terms and conditions on which the contract is to be made, see the N. K. HALL,
Post Office Department, March 6, 1851.

Postmaster Genera
Mar 9-4w

quarto post, hand made, plain, faint lined four sides, per ream quarto post, french in made, faint lined four sides, per ream quarto post, french, faint lined four sides, per ream quarto post, french, faint lined four sides, per ream quarto post, french, faint lined three sides, per ream quarto post, per ream quarto post, per ream quarto post, for which includes than 5 pounds per ream simal royal writing paper, 25 by 19 inches, weight 25 pounds per ream simal royal writing paper, 25 by 19 inches, weight 25 pounds per ream simal royal writing paper, 25 by 19 inches, weight 25 pounds per ream simal royal writing paper, 25 by 19 inches, weight 25 pounds per ream simal royal writing paper, 25 by 19 inches, weight 25 pounds per ream best yell-w or buff enveloping paper, royal, per ream best yell-w or buff enveloping paper, royal, per ream best drawing paper, upon which to print proposals for earrying the man, per ream best drawing paper, plain, per ream best tracing paper, 25 by 40 inches, per ream best tracing paper, plain, per ream best band made royal paper, plain, per ream best hand made royal pape

some who may have established their title to participate fund.

Now, in pursuance of said decree, all persons entitled under the will of said Nelson Road, deceased, are hereby notified to appear and produce the proofs of their title before the said court, on or before the first day of September, 1851; and that, in default of such aspearance and proof, the parties so failing to appear will be excluded from any participation in sid funds, and that the same will be distributed among the parties so appearing and proving their title.

WM. BAKER,

WM. BAKER,

Ap 8—law10w

Trustees, Battimore.

PRILIP BARTON KEY will attend to any business he may be intrusted with before either of the courts of this District; and will also attend to the prosecution of claims before Congress and the Departments. Office on Catrest.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1846.

July 17—Sawif.

Yours, truly, BENJAMIN F. BUCKNER. ITS POPULARITY ABROAD. From South America.

MARACAIBO, (Venezuela,) April 12, 1849.

Mr. Curris, of Boston, rose, as he said, to a question privilege, and offered the following order: "O'dered. That the committee on the judiciary of this course inquire and report whether the exclusive privilege.

From the Boston Atlas, April 19.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Friday, April 11.

This order was substantially one of inquiry into the matter of misdemeanors on the part of the officers of the Commonwealth, or official neglect, although it might be argued that it was a case in which the senate committee

HEARING BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE Yesterday morning the special committee of the senate, pointed for the purpose of inquiring whether the free-om of any of the inhabitants of this Commonwealth is

e appointed for the purpose of inquiring whether the freedom of any of the inhabitants of this Commonwealth is
endangered through the remissness of any of its officers—
also, if the law of 1843, concerning pursonal liberty, has
been violoted—held a meeting in the senate chamber at 8
o'clock, Mr. Robinson acting as chairman. The first
winness called was the sheriff of Suffolk.

Joseph Eveleth sworn.—I am sheriff of Suffolk. I
have reason to believe that a process, called de homine
replegando, is in the hands of one of my deputies, Mr.
Coburn. It never was in my hands. I do not remember
that I ever gave any advice in relation to the service of
this writ. It might possibly be called to my recollection
that I did. The fact is not within my knowledge that
the writ has been served. I have not served it personally.
I have taken the advice of the attorney of the Commonwealth for the county of Suffolk, and subsequently that
of the attorney general. It embraces advice in relation
to that writ.

[At the request of the committee, Mr. Eveleth put in correct and verbatim copies of the opinion of Attorney Gen-

of privilege, and offered the following order:

"Odered, That the committee on the judiciary of this house inquire and report whether the exclusive privilege, aright, and daty of this house to be the grand inquest of this Commonwealth has been or is in danger of being intringed in any way, and what way lovaded."

The house would perceive, Mr. Curris remarked, that the order was merely one of inquiry. The usual course is followed on the presentation of such documents was to do so without explanation; but the subject alluded to in the one now offered was of a peculiar character, and the one would fail to agree with him that it was well to keep a watchful and jealous eye over the prival leges that the people had conferred on the house, and on the house alone. The privileges so exclusively conferred constituted themselves a sacred trust; and if on any occasion the members of this branch had reason to believe or suppose an invasion of any of their special privileges, it was not only their constitutional right, but their manifest duty, to institute inquiry into the subject of interference, and see whether it had a justification or not. The question implied in the order just read was, whether and although he was aware of the unparliamentary tutto of such description of inquiry. He held in his hand a copy of an order to which was attached the signature of the clerk of the other branch of the legislature; and although he was aware of the unparliamentary to the senate, yet he felt satisfied that it was to be tolerated when that branch by their procedure might be pressumed to legislate on matters which affected the privileges of this house. The following is a copy of the order of the senate, yet he felt satsified that it was to be tolerated when that branch by their procedure might be pressumed to legislate on matters which affected the privileges of this house. The following is a copy of the order of the senate, and although he was aware of the unparliamentary of the attribution of such description of the procedure might senate, yet he felt satisfied that it was to be tolerated when that branch by their procedure might be presumed to legislate on matters which affected the privileges of this house. The following is a copy of the order of the senate alluded to:

"Ordered, That Messrs Robinson, Wood of Plymouth, Kahn, Keyes, and Griswold be a committee to inquire whether the freedom of any of the inhabitants of this Commonwealth is endangered through the remissances of any officer has refused or neglected to serve any process for the arrest of any person charged as a criminal, with power to send for persons and papers."

"Ordered, That the same committee inquire if any law for the security of personal liberty has recently been violated by officers of the city of Boston, or by officers of the commonwealth, pretending to net under the orders of the Commonwealth, with power to send for persons and papers."

This order was substantially one of inquiry into the matter of misdemeanors on the part of the officers of the Commonwealth, or official neglect, although it might be argued that it was a case in which the senate committee

Daniel J. Coburn steorn.—I am a deputy sherifi. I have a writ of personal replevin, so termed by the statute, issued against Charles Devens, United States marshal, in behalf of Thomas Summs. On the 4th of April, in the latter part of the afternoon, Charles G. Davis, esq., came to my office twice. The first time I was engaged with a gentleman. He, being informed that I should be at leight soon, exited saying he would call

Search and control. The control of t

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

semi-weight a subscribers, with \$60 enclosed, with sendined to one copy of the same edition as they furnish as subscribers for, grafts.

minutes received a message from the marshal that he was in his office. I called then, being at \$6 o'clock. I then made a demand, in these words, viz. "Mr. Marshal, (presenting the writ.) have you Thomas Simms in your cautody, and will you show him to me to be delivered from durance upon this writ, according to its requirement?"

His answer was in these words: "I have the man in my custody, and if you attempt to take him I shall interpose such force (and so much, and no more of course) as will enable me to retain him." I then asked him if the police and other officers, who were stationed in and about the court-house, were or were not under his direction? He answered, "Under my direction entirely."

Mr. Robinson.—Did you have a criminal process put into your hands for the arrest of Simms?

Mr. Cohum.—I did. On the 7th of April, about 114 o'clock, a.m., I received a message, left with my clerk, that S. E. Sewall, e.q., wished to see me in the Law Library, to which place! went immediately, and met Mr. S. He wished to know what had been done, and how matters stood relative to the writ of personal replevin. I stated to him, and told him, that the marshal would not give up the man unless compelied by superier force. Mr. Sewall did not advise that course; on the contrary, he disclaimed then, and at other times during the excutement, any resort to forcible execution of process against the marshal. He said he wished me to go to his office very soon. We started; and as we were about leaving the Law Library, a gentleman wished to speak to me, and Mr. Sewall; and Mr. Sewall; and Mr. Hildreth, who issued the warrant. I received the furgitive process held by the marshal; left and leave the warrant he had spoken of. After a very few moments 'elsay, I went, and there met Mr. Sewall; and Mr. Hildreth, who issued the warrant, stated to him that had a criminal process against the minutes before o

other party under civil process?

Mr. Coburn.—I presume that I have; but I was never

Mr. Coburn.—I should let the marshal know the fact, and take advice in the matter.

[At this point C. B. Goodrich, esq., made some remark to Mr. Coburn, which was not distinctly heard. Some conversation ensued between him and Mr. Senator Keyes, in which the senator said to Mr. Goodrich, "I need none of your advice." Mr. Goodrich: "Neither do I wish any of yours." Mr. Eveleth here rose and stated to the committee that Mr. Goodrich appeared as a friend of his, to give legal advice in case any was necessary; but in giving in his evidence he had no occasion to consult him.]

Mr. Robinson.—The committee will endeavor not to involve you.

Mr. Robinson.—The committee will endeavor not to involve you.

Mr. Keyes.—If the party was held under a warrant for debt, should you consider your warrant to override that process?

Mr. Eveleth.—I should.

Mr. Keyes—In the present case, then, you consider the holding of him as a slave, as the property of another, as more important than holding him for debt; or, in other words, that a slaveholder's property is more sacred in this State than that of her citizens?

Mr. Coburn.—I have had several conversations with the sheriff about the bond, and how far it was my right duty to proceed.

In the merning, beside the above, Richard Hildreth, esq. and Hon. John P. Bigelow, mayor of the city, gave in their evidence. In the afternoon the mayor completed his testimony. Marshal Tukey, Commissioner George the thank of the citizens?

Mr. Coburn.—I have had several conversations with the sheriff about the bond, and how far it was my right the sheriff about the bond, and how far it was my right the sheriff about the bond, and how far it was my right the sheriff about the bond, and how far it was my right the sheriff about the bond, and bow far it was my right the sheriff about the bond, and bow far it was my right the sheriff about the bond, and bow far it was my right the sheriff about the bond, and bow far it was my right the sheriff about the bond, and bow far it was my right the sheriff about the bond, and how far it was my right the sheriff about the bond, and how far it was my right the sheriff about the bond, and how far it was my right the sheriff about the bond, and how far it was my right the sheriff about the bond, and how far it was my right the sheriff about the bond, and how far it was my right the sheriff about the bond, and how far it was my right the sheriff about the bond, and how far it was my right the sheriff about the bond, and how far it was my right the sheriff about the bond, and how far it was my right the sheriff about the bond, and how f was acting under the orders of the city government, and that all the police force of the city were employed in and, around the court-house to prevent the rescue of the slave Simms, and in guarding said slave; that the force would be engaged to aid the United States marshal when the slave should leave the city. He also stated that fifteen hundred of as good and respectable citizens as there were in this Commonwealth—merchants, bankers, presidents.